## **Glossary**

https://csci-1301.github.io/about#authors

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## **Contents**

**Keywords/Reserved Words<sup>1</sup>:** words defined by the C# language and used for one thing

Datatypes<sup>2</sup>: categories in C# used to define types of values, such as strings

Variable<sup>3</sup>: values that be changed

Constant<sup>4</sup>: values that can not be changed

**Identifier<sup>5</sup>:** words defined by the programmer to refer to an object or variable.

**Operations:** 

**Operators**<sup>6</sup>: symbols used to perform operations

Modulo<sup>7</sup>: the % used to divide two numbers and return the remainder

**Escape Sequence<sup>8</sup>:** used to represent a non-printable character

Reference Types (Objects and Strings)<sup>9</sup>: a variable of a class object holds a reference to the address of the object on the managed heap.

Value Types (all other reserved words)<sup>10</sup>: a variable of a class object stores the exact data value held by the variable

Numeric Types<sup>11</sup>:

Booleans<sup>12</sup>: a binary datatype that can only be true or false

Decision Structures (if/else/switch)<sup>13</sup>:

Control Structures  $(loops)^{14}$ :

Instantiation (instance of a class) $^{15}$ : the act of creating a object, an instance of a C# class

**Initialization**<sup>16</sup>: the act of both declaring a variable's datatype and identifier and assigning it value

**Declaration**<sup>17</sup>: the act of creating a variable's datatype and identifier

**Assignment**<sup>18</sup>: the act of giving a value to an identifier

**Implicit Conversion**<sup>19</sup>: the act of automatically storing the value of one identifier into another identifier that differs from its own

**Explicit Conversion (casting)**<sup>20</sup>: the act of storing the value of one identifier into another identifier that differs from its own using additional syntax

Rules<sup>21</sup>: are required syntactical ways to write a program for it to function Conventions<sup>22</sup>:

are not required for the program to function, but are heavily encouraged for the readability and comprehension of other programmers

Format Specifiers (C, N, P, E)<sup>23</sup>: added to variable calls in strings to format the numeric variable in various ways (see link for specifics)

Constructor<sup>24</sup>: a method used to instantiate an object and assign it's attributes

Parameter<sup>25</sup>: any variable declared within a method

**Argument<sup>26</sup>:** any value that must passed to a method in order for it to be called

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>https://csci-1301.github.io/book.html#decisions-and-decision-structures

 $<sup>^{14}</sup> https://csci-1301.github.io/book.html \# loops-increment-operators-and-input-validation$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>https://csci-1301.github.io/book.html#conventions-of-c-programs

Attribute<sup>27</sup>: the variables declared within a class to act as the characteristics of any of its instantiated object  $Method^{28}$ : a code block that contains a series of statements

Class Member (attributes and methods)<sup>29</sup>: anything defined within a class that can be access within and outside of the class

**Scope**<sup>30</sup>: Time and place in program where the variable exists

**Iterator:** an object that traverses an array or list

**Sentinel Value**<sup>31</sup>: a special value in the context of an algorithm which uses its presence as a condition of termination, typically in a loop or recursive algorithm.

**Guard Condition:** boolean expressions (predicates) found at the top of a method or function that determine whether the function should continue to execute.

Accumulator<sup>32</sup>:

Counter<sup>33</sup>: a variable used to count the number of times a certain condition is met

Complex Condition<sup>34</sup>: a condition consisting of multiple conditions

Method Signature<sup>35</sup>: the way a computer reads a method by its name and the datatype of its parameters

Method Overloading<sup>36</sup>: the act of creating multiple methods with the same signature

Return Type<sup>37</sup>: the datatype of any value returned from a called method

UML Diagram<sup>38</sup>: a written diagram used to display a class and all of its members

**Input Validation<sup>39</sup>:** whenever a program checks if the user gave a usable input and responds accordingly to avoid errors implementation